





# MIDDLE EAST

## Iran reports executing 8 Mujahedeen members

TEHRAN (R) — Eight members of the outlawed Mujahedeen-e-Khalq guerrilla group have been executed in Iran for involvement in ousted President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's 1981 escape to France, the National news agency IRNA said Saturday.

The IRNA report, which referred to the Mujahedeen as "munafiqin" (hypocrites), said they were executed on Thursday. It gave no further details.

Mr. Bani-Sadr was dismissed by Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in June 1981 after losing a power struggle and being declared incompetent by parliament.

He later fled to France in an Iranian air force plane, helped by members of the Mujahedeen and accompanied by their leader, Masoud Rajavi, who also now lives in Paris.

IRNA said another Mujahedeen member involved in Mr. Bani-Sadr's escape had been killed in a raid on a Mujahedeen hide-out, while three others had been sentenced to death in their absence.

It gave no details of the raid on the hide-out and did not name the people involved.

The agency said another Mujahedeen sympathiser had been jai-

in Iran.

**Ex-navy chief on trial**  
TEHRAN (R) — The Iranian authorities said Saturday that the former commander of the navy, Capt. Bahram Afzali, had been a member of the outlawed Tudeh Communist Party and would go on trial within a month.

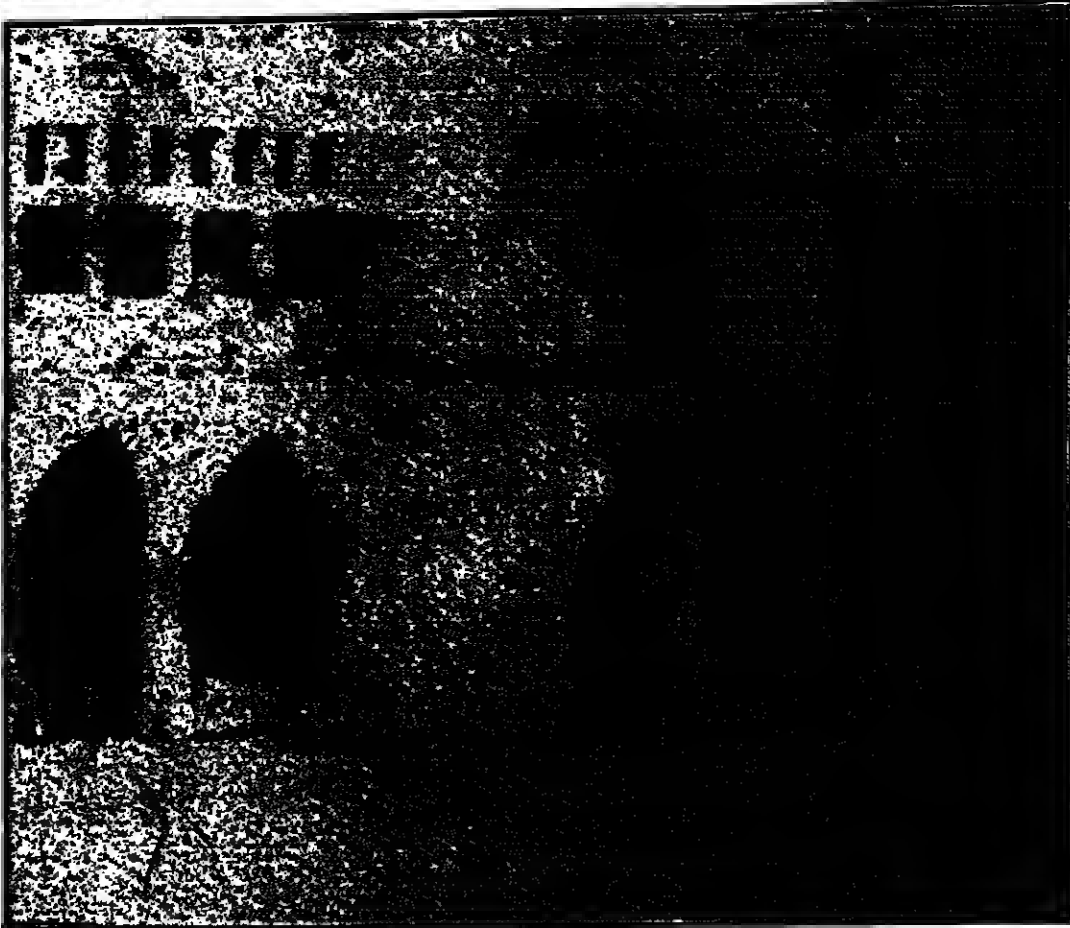
Capt. Afzali was dismissed in April shortly before the Tudeh Party was banned, but at the time no reason was given.

The national news agency IRNA quoted the prosecutor of the armed forces' revolutionary court as saying Capt. Afzali would go on trial by the end of the Iranian month of Mordad (Aug. 22) along with other military members of the outlawed Tudeh Party.

Some 1,500 Tudeh members are officially said to be under arrest. Party leaders were detained in February and in May several of them confessed on television to spying for the Soviet Union.

The Tudeh was subsequently banned and 18 Soviet diplomats were expelled from Iran on charges of interfering in its internal affairs.

Senior judicial officials have said the Tudeh leaders would be tried once investigations into their activities were ended.



IN REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS PAST: A mother and her son carry food provisions past a downtown N'djamena building which shows heavy scars of past fighting between the troops of Chad President Hissene Habre and the rebel forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei. (A.P. wirephoto).

## Egyptian foreign minister to visit Baghdad soon

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali will visit Iraq soon for talks on Middle East developments and bilateral relations, the Cairo weekly magazine October reported Saturday. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz visited Cairo earlier this month.

Iraq was among the majority of Arab states that broke relations with Egypt after the signing of the 1979 peace treaty with Israel but Cairo-Baghdad links have tangibly improved as a result of Egyptian support for Iraq in its war with Iran.

**Mubarak to visit U.N.**

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will address the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 28, the Cairo

weekly magazine October reported Saturday.

Other Arab leaders expected to speak at the assembly's next session were King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Hussein and President Hafez Al-Assad of Syria, the magazine said.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Prime Minister Faud Mohieddin, in Romania for a five-day official visit, had talks Friday on the Middle East situation with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Romania has often acted as an intermediary in the Middle East conflict.

The two leaders called for establishment of an independent Palestinian state and guarantees for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the region, Agerpres said.

## Food poisoning affects Asian workers in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — More than 350 Asian employees of a Filipino construction company were taken to hospital Friday night suffering from food poisoning. Undersecretary of the Kuwait Health Ministry Ibrahim Jassem Al Modaf

said Saturday. Two of the victims, all employees of the Atlantic Gulf Pacific Company, were reported in serious condition and some were expected to be discharged later after medical treatment, he said.

## U.S. expectations prove unrealistic

By Jeffrey Antevil  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The visit to Washington this week by two Israeli ministers has shown how far the Reagan administration has fallen short of arranging a broad Middle East peace agreement.

When Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens ended their visit on Thursday, U.S. and Israeli officials said it had been a diplomatic success.

But their talks dealt with Lebanon to the near exclusion of the overall peace process and the United States appeared to have retreated from its original goal — a rapid Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Israel did agree, under American pressure, to state publicly that its controversial troop redeployment in Lebanon would be the first stage in a total withdrawal.

This was intended to allay fears, especially in Lebanon itself, that a partial pullback, coupled with Syria's refusal to withdraw its troops, would lead to partition.

But the concession had little practical effect since Israel has set no date for a withdrawal.

Mr. Arens said Israel would shortly begin its redeployment to more secure positions, regardless of whether the Lebanese army was able to fill the security vacuum it would leave.

This could produce renewed

fighting among Druze Muslim and Christian factions in the Shouf mountains, where the Israelis have at times tried to keep the combatants apart.

Administration officials, who were recently calling for a rapid pullout of the Israeli troops that invaded Lebanon in June 1982, now appear pleased with Israel's statement that it is willing to withdraw at some unspecified time.

Since this withdrawal is conditional on a Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) pullout, Israel is not likely to have to make good on its words soon.

Concern over the possibility of a long-term partition of Lebanon between Israel and Syria overshadowed other topics during the ministers' visit.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Just as when Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin paid his last official visit to Washington soon after the Israeli invasion, Lebanon so dominated the latest round of talks that the broad peace process got no more than a passing mention.

A senior U.S. official told reporters that in 15 hours of talks they had discussed how to get the peace process moving, and Washington resisted its opposition to Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory.

He said the administration would not accept the notion that

nothing could be done to revive the search for a settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbours, and to the problem of stateless Palestinians.

Mr. Shamir told reporters Israel was "eager to resume the negotiations in the framework of Camp David (the 1978 accord between Egypt and Israel) and to find as soon as possible a solution of all the problems we are facing."

But neither gave any indication that new ideas had been raised or explored or that Israel had relaxed its adamant opposition to the peace plan Mr. Reagan unveiled last September.

No one, American or Israeli, suggested this week that the Reagan plan for Palestinian self-rule "in association with Jordan" was still a viable option.

Israel, which has kept the spotlight on Lebanon for more than a year now, clearly does not lament its passing.

U.S. officials said Mr. Reagan's new special Middle East envoy, Robert McFarlane, would probably deal almost entirely with getting foreign forces out of Lebanon rather than with the overall peace process during his forthcoming Middle East trip.

They said Mr. McFarlane, who will stop in Syria on his trip, will carry the new Israeli assurances on eventual total withdrawal as well as some ideas on how that might be achieved.

He will also visit Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

## Alleged Orly attacker retracts confession

PARIS (R) — A 29-year-old Armenian has retracted his confession after he previously admitted planting the bomb that killed seven people and wounded 57 at Paris' Orly Airport two weeks ago, the man's lawyer said Saturday.

The lawyer, Henri Leclerc, said that Varadjan Garibidjan had confessed on July 19, four days after the blast, solely in order to protect the Armenian community and help obtain the release of 51 suspected Armenian activists rounded up after the attack.

He said Mr. Garibidjan had retracted the confession during a meeting Friday with the judge investigating the blast which ripped through the airport's crowded southern terminal when a suitcase exploded at the Turkish airlines check-in desk.

Mr. Leclerc told reporters Mr. Garibidjan acknowledged belonging to the Armenian Secret

Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which claimed responsibility for the blast, but had been unable to give a precise description of the site of the bombing.

Mr. Garibidjan, a Syrian-born Armenian, has been charged with murder and attempted murder, destruction of property, violation of the peace, illegal possession of arms and ammunition, making and carrying explosives, conspiracy and forging documents.

A Turk, Ioannes Semerci, is charged with complicity, nine other people face lesser charges, and 10 suspected Armenian activists have been placed under house arrest.

The arrest of Mr. Garibidjan was hailed by the French government as a major breakthrough in its fight against "political violence." Friday, Interior Minister Gaston Defferre described police work after the bombing as "the model of a successful operation."

### Confession contested

But political commentators have contested certain elements of Mr. Garibidjan's confession.

He told police he had paid an unsuspecting traveller to accept the suitcase containing the bomb as excess luggage, and that the case was intended to blow up aboard a Turkish airlines flight to Istanbul.

But investigators have said the suitcase, containing explosives, three gas bottles, detonators and an electrical firing device, would never have gone unnoticed through airport electronic security checks.

Meanwhile French police have been seeking three more alleged ASALA members suspected of involvement in the Orly attack, including a Turkish-born suspect named as Sozer Naylor.

## Britain, Turkey reportedly agree to fight Armenian rebels

LONDON (R) — Britain and Turkey, in the wake of recent Armenian attacks on Turkish targets abroad, have agreed to cooperate more closely against international guerrilla activity, Turkish Foreign Minister Tiler Turkmen has said.

Mr. Turkmen, who is on an official visit to Britain, told a press conference all countries should be more vigilant, exchange in-

formation, condemn political violence unequivocally and take effective measures to protect diplomats.

"We (Britain and Turkey) have decided to increase our cooperation in this field," he said Friday.

Mr. Turkmen, who has had talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, said he

was encouraged by the assurances of the British government.

The minister has been under police guard round the clock while in Britain for fear Armenian guerrillas might attack him.

This month the guerrillas have killed a Turkish diplomat in Brussels, planted a bomb at the Turkish Airlines desk at Orly airport in Paris and tried to storm the Turkish embassy in Lisbon.

## Bomb threats ground 2 French jets

PARIS (R) — Two French domestic airliners made emergency landings Saturday after an anonymous telephone caller claiming to represent an Armenian guerrilla group said bombs had been planted on them, officials at Orly Airport said.

## Syria blasts U.S. attitude

DAMASCUS (R) — State-run Damascus Radio said Friday the United States, by accepting Israel's partial withdrawal plan in Lebanon, had condemned an Israeli scheme to annex the south of the country.

In a commentary, the radio said Israel's plan to pull back from the Beirut outskirts to safer positions in southern Lebanon "aims to consolidate the occupation of southern Lebanon in preparation for annexing it at a later stage."

The radio criticised the Reagan administration for agreeing to the partial pullout plan without demanding a timetable for a total withdrawal from Lebanon.

## Ms. Bhutto escorted out of hospital

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's best known political detainee, Benazir Bhutto, left hospital Saturday after an emergency operation, her doctors said.

The doctors said Ms. Benazir, daughter of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, had a slight cough and occasional difficulty in breathing after the operation four days ago for nose and ear troubles. Her blood tests and X-rays had shown general weakness, they said.

Witnesses said more than 500 armed police formed a tight ring around Ms. Benazir as she was taken from hospital to a police car that took her to the family home.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

16:30	Koran
16:30	Cartoons
17:30	Famous People
17:30	Mighty Mouse
18:00	Programme on Animals
18:10	Children's Programme
18:30	Programme on Iraq
19:30	Programme Review
20:30	Local Programme
20:30	News in Arabic
20:30	Local Series
21:30	Local Programme
22:00	Arabic Series
23:00	News Summary

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	One in a Million
21:00	Hollywood
22:00	News in English
22:10	Feature Film: "Stage Coach"

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
& party on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00	Morning Show
07:30	News Bulletin
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Catch the Words
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Science Report
14:30	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Listeners' Choice
17:00	News Summary
18:00	Jazz Hour
18:05	News Bulletin
19:00	News Summary
19:30	Date with a Star
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show
23:00	News Summary
23:05	Evening Show
24:00	News Headlines

### VOICE OF AMERICA

KHz. 1260, 5965, 7200, 15205, 11725

05:00	The Breakfast Show: News, International, Presentation of Popular Music
16:30	Listeners' Choice: Questions, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour, 17:00 News 17:10 News Horizons and New Products 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 International Viewpoints 18:30 Music USA Standards 19:00 News 19:10 Critic's Choice 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Saturday Night 20:30 News in the News 21:00 News 21:10 International Viewpoints 21:30 Music USA Standards, 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Concert Hall 22:30 News 22:10 News Horizons and New Products 23:30 Sunday One

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz.  
06:00 Newscast 06:30 Diversions

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### FILM

\* "Northern Lights" at the American Centre at 8:00 p.m.

#### EXHIBITION

\* Paintings by Conny Osborne at Hotel Amra.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre	Tel. 6610267
American Centre	44371
American Centre Library	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37069
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Hayat Arts Centre	66519
Hussein Youth City	66781
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	664251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	843555

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Nabataea and Jewish (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan (pre-historic to Islamic). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Abdou. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lawadbeh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72521.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmein, 665249.

### PRAYER TIMES

03:16	Fajr
04:50	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:40	Dhuhr
15:24	'Asr
18:24	Maghrib
20:00	'Isha

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (06) 53252, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:15	Tripoli, Laraca (LI)
06:45	Cairo (RU)
09:05	Amman (RU)
09:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:30	Jeddah (RU)
09:40	Doha, Doha (RU)
09:50	Amman (RU)
09:55	Beirut (RU)
10:35	Muscat, Dubai, Doha (RU)
10:35	Doha, Riyadh (SV)
12:25	Cairo (MS)
12:40	Kuwait (KU)
12:50	Jeddah (SV)
12:50	Baghdad (IA)
12:50	Cairo (RU)
13:30	Paris (RU)
14:00	Larnaca (RU)
14:15	Athens (RU)
17:00	Brussels, Frankfurt (RU)
17:05	Vienna, New York (RU)
17:15	London, Paris (RU)
17:40	Tunis, Casablanca (RU)
19:30	Rome (RU)
19:50	London (BA)
19:55	Cairo (MS)
20:15	Beirut (MEA)
20:20	Athens (OA)
22:55	Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR)
22:55	Cairo (MS)
06:25	Cairo (EU)
06:30	Cairo (RU)
06:45	Baghdad (IA)

#### DEPARTURES

07:00	Amman (RU)
07:05	Rome (AZ)
07:45	Beirut (ME)
09:15	Larnaca, Tripoli (LI)
10:30	Rome (RU)
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (RU)
11:15	Athens (RU)
11:30	Cairo (RU)
11:45	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
11:50	Copenhagen (SK)
12:15	Larnaca (RU)
14:30	Cairo (RU)
14:30	Kuwait (KU)
14:30	Amman (RU)
16:30	Baghdad (IA)

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in fils	
Belgian franc	69.4/ 69.8
Dutch guilder	123.8/ 124.5
Egyptian guinea	322.3/ 325.7
French franc	45.2/ 46.2
Irqi dinar	640
Italian lire (for 100)	23.5/ 23.8
Japanese yen (for 100)	150.9/ 151.8
Kuwaiti dinar	124.6/ 125.2
Lebanese lira	104.7/ 105.4
Omani riyal	100.0/ 100.4
Qatari riyal	106.7/ 106.7
Swedish crown	47.1/ 47.4
Swiss franc	171.1/ 172.1
Syria IR	65.5/ 63.9
UAE dirham	99.5/ 100
U.K. sterling pound	55.6/ 55.9
U.S. dollar	367/ 369
W. German mark	138.4/ 139.2

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

There will be a slight increase in temperature with northwesterly moderate winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C.	
Amman	24/27
Aqaba	24/27
Desera	19/23
Jordan Valley	24/27
Yesterday's high temperatures:	
Amman 29, Amman 36, Humidity 28 per cent.	
Amman 39 per cent, Amman 28 per cent.	

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	22090-3
Police headquarters	192, 21111, 39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(06) 53333

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	31381-32
Khadija Maternity, J. Amman	44228-4
Al-Hakim Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Matina, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shamsiah	664171-4
Shamsiah Hospital	660120
University Hospital	845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Muhammar Hospital	667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164
Indiana, Al-Muhajir	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91611

### GENERAL

Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone:	
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11

### AMMAN:

Dr. Nabil Al Madi	38356
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### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	
Apple (American)	300/430
Apple (Double Red)	150/120
Apple (Golden)	150/120
Apple (local)	50/120
Apple (Staten)	150/120
Apricots	250/200
Bananas	270/230
Bananas (Mekemmar)	230/200
Beans	140/200
Cabbage	230/100
Carrot	150/100
Cauliflower (white)	180/130
Chicories	750/650
Chick peas (green)	90/70
Corn	150/120
Cucumber (large)	200/100
Cucumber (small)	210/180
Eggplant (large)	90/60
Eggplant (small)	140/110
Fattoush	180/140
Garlic	360/300
Grapefruit	210/190
Grapes	280/240
Grape leaves	360/300
Lemon	250/200
Lemon (yellow)	400/350
Marrow (large)	130/90
Marrow (small)	180/150
Mellow	70/50
Melon	90/60
Melon (super)	120/90
Onion (dry)	140/110
Olives	270/220
Oranges	300/250
Peaches	450/400
Peas	300/250
Peas	400/350
Peppers (Sweet)	240/200
Peppers (Hot Green)	240/200
Plums (red)	200/150
Potatoes	170/140
Radish	130/100
Tomatoes	120/90
Watermelon	90/60

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## Housing Corporation to supervise Public Works-run projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing Corporation (HC) has taken over responsibility for supervising the implementation of 11 government-sponsored projects from the Ministry of Public Works, HC Director-General Hamdallah Nabulsi announced here Saturday.

He said that HC staff will supervise work on projects in the Karak, Ma'an and Amman Governorates at first, with more projects coming under the corporation's jurisdiction later on.

Under a new HC law, the cabinet can transfer the task of supervising government projects to the Housing Corporation, he said.

## Uniform Arab vehicle insurance proposed

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Federation of Arab Societies for the Prevention of Road Accidents has proposed that a unified driving licence be issued to drivers in all Arab states in addition to a unified insurance policy for vehicles, according to Dr. Rawhi Al Sharif who attended a recent federation meeting in Cairo.

He said that the federation accepted Bahrain as a new member and decided to observe March 26

every year as "Arab Traffic Day." Dr. Sharif, along with Mr. Mohammad Abdul Al Ragheb, both from the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, attended the federation's meetings and submitted a report on the society's activities. A copy of which was distributed to the Arab delegates.

These activities include seminars, pamphlet and posters aimed at reducing the number of road accidents, Dr. Sharif said.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Asfour, 'Obeidi confer

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour conferred in his office Saturday with Dr. Mahdi Al 'Obeidi, secretary-general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU). They discussed ways of bolstering cooperation between CAEU and Jordan.

### AMF capital increased

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has decided to increase its capital in the Arab Monetary Fund by JD 7 million from JD 4 million to JD 11 million, according to a report in Saturday's Al Ra'i newspaper. It said that a decision in this respect had been taken by the cabinet.

### Iraq egg agreement signed

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to supply Iraq with 40 million eggs between now and the end of 1983, according to an agreement signed between the two sides in the past few days. A team from the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) visited Iraq and concluded the agreement, according to JCO acting Director Musa Arafah, who led the team to Iraq. The team returned to Amman Saturday.



The two-week seminar aimed at the development of national organisation throughout the Arab World Saturday commences at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences in Amman (Petra photo)

## Seminar aims to develop efficiency of Arab organisations, says Sayegh

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week seminar on developing the performance of national Arab organisations opened at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) offices Saturday.

The seminar is designed to acquaint the participants from many Arab states with ways of developing and optimising the run-

ning of such organisations in their own countries, according to the AOAS Director Dr. Nasser Al Sayegh.

He said in an opening speech that improving management techniques in these organisations is a basic element in developing the organisation's operations.

The AOAS, he said, is seeking to establish strong cooperation

between its branches and Arab organisations with the aim of developing the skills of their employees, improving the quality of their information and exchanging experience with them.

Among lecturers at the seminar are specialists from the United States and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## Jordan to get \$30m loan from World Bank

WASHINGTON (Petra) — The Jordanian government and the World Bank signed an agreement here Thursday according to which the bank will give Jordan a \$30 million loan to be used in developing transport and telecommunications in the city of

Amman. Jordanian Ambassador in Washington Ibrahim Izzuddin signed the agreement for Jordan and the bank's vice-president for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa signed the agreement for the bank.

## Jerash Festival bus arrangements made

AMMAN (J.T.) — Visitors to the Jerash Festival, which is due to open on Aug. 12, can make the return trip by bus at the cost of JD 12.

The rate was fixed here at a meeting grouping representatives of the Jerash Festival Committee and the Public Transport Corporation (PTC).

A statement after the meeting said that visitors to Jerash can board PTC buses at two specially assigned pickup points: Near the Martyrs' Monument west of Amman; and at Marka, near the military court by the Airport Circle east of Amman.

The Jerash Festival will last until Aug. 20.

## Drivers unhurt in wreck

AMMAN (J.T.) — The drivers of two cars escaped unhurt in a ter-

rrible road accident which occurred in Amman Friday afternoon.

One of the two cars, a BMW driven by Talal Yuscf, was heading along the main road linking Ras Al Ain with Jabal Amman when it was hit by another car, a Mercedes, driven by Fuad Qadadab who was heading towards Ras Al Ain from Wadi Abdoun.

The Mercedes failed to stop as it reached the road junction near the Jordanian Cigarette Company. The two cars collided and sustained heavy damage.

## PASSPORT LOST

Bangladesh Passport No. B 538347 of Mohammed Abul Kalam has been lost. If found please contact

Tel: 37349

## Sahab estate directors lower factory space rent

AMMAN (J.T.) — The board of directors of the Sahab Industrial Estate (SIE) plans to reduce the annual rent on its buildings with the hope of encouraging factory owners to establish industries within the estate, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Saturday.

It said that work on the first phase of the SIE, around 15 kilometres south of Amman, is expected to be completed in one month.

The first phase entails the construction of service buildings and office space, infrastructure and a number of factory buildings on an 850 dunums site within the SIE premises, according to the director-general of the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) Dr. Faysal Suheimat.

According to Dr. Suheimat, the JIEC had previously fixed the annual rent for factories between JD 10 and JD 12 per square metre but the JIEC board will discuss a reduction of this rent and will make recommendations to the Prime Ministry in the near future.

The paper quoted him as saying that the industrial projects to be set up in the SIE will enjoy an

income and social services tax exemption for two years from the date of operation.

"When a factory owner rents a building for his project within the SIE, he is guaranteed all public services like water and electricity, and the facilities like roads and technical and administrative services," Dr. Suheimat said.

Furthermore, he said, the JIEC is building a permanent 2,000-metre exhibition area to display commodities produced by SIE factories.

The JIEC has also built 258 housing units for the SIE workers and intends to increase the number to 1,250 housing units so as to enable workers to live near their work, Dr. Suheimat said.

In addition, he said, the JIEC, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, is now constructing a vocational training centre on a



Dr. Faysal Suheimat

nine-thousand metre plot to help train youths in areas like building construction, welding, electrical work and others with the purpose of providing factories with much needed skilled technicians. "The project is being provided with telecommunications services like telephone and telefax facilities, and the Ministry of Public Works is building a network of roads that is designed to connect the SIE with the main roads around Amman," Dr. Suheimat added.

## Railway offers reduced service

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman-Damascus railroad will stop operating as of Sunday, and railroad traffic between the two countries will be restricted to two trains a week, from Amman to Dar'a and back on Mondays and Fridays. The time of departure from Amman will remain the

same as before at 8.00 a.m.

The change has been necessitated by the decision of the Syrian authorities to stop operating all trains between the Dar'a and Damascus stations in view of the construction work currently underway to link the Homs-

Damascus-Al Arid railroad with the Hejaz railroad at Al Qadam station. The construction work will take four months.

The decision was conveyed to the Jordanian Hejaz Railroad Authority by the Syrian Hejaz Railroad Authority.

## Filipino show comes to Amman

By Salameh B. Nehmat

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A 20-member Filipino cultural group Saturday presented a two-day show at the Palace of Culture in Amman.

The group, a selection of the best entertainers in Philippines, started their show Friday with a variety of comedy singing and folk dancing.

The show, which is the first of its kind in Jordan, was sponsored by the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Welfare Fund for Overseas Workers in the Philippines. Sponsoring the show from the Jordanian side is the Ministries of Youth and Culture, Tourism and Antiquities, the Department of Arts and Culture and the Hussein Sport City.

Hundreds of Filipino residents in Jordan attended the show as well as Jordanians and other foreigners in Amman.

Mr. Cesar Pastores, the Filipino ambassador in Jordan, said in an interview with the Jordan Times that the main purpose of this social cultural show is to improve Filipino-Jordanian relations and to entertain the Filipino workers

in Jordan, as well as to introduce the Jordanian community to the art and culture of the Philippines. There are about 3,000 Filipino workers in Jordan, Mr. Pastores said.

Mr. Arturo Cruz, deputy administrator of the welfare fund for overseas workers in the Philippines, said one of the problems faced by Filipinos working overseas, is coping with nostalgia. The Filipino overseas worker finds himself separated, though temporarily, from family members, friends and familiar ways back home.

These ties, Mr. Cruz said, which sustain the worker in time of personal need, are supplanted by an alien environment—different people with different customs, traditions and norms of conduct. At this stage we have decided to initiate this social-cultural project to help ease the psychological and emotional stress the overseas workers are facing.

The show is led by Bert "Tawa" Marcelo who was made the 1980 entertainer of the year, and who later became the first comedian in

the Philippines. Diomedes Maturan, the singer who is considered the Perry Como of the Philippines and is described as a favourite of both the old and the young.

Gloria Manila, another singer who uses her voice to full advantage in delivering her varied repertoire which includes modern jazz and Filipino pop tunes. Also the versatile and gifted Lirio Vital with her right combination of wit and intelligence started at the show and dazzled the audience with her songs.

Fred Panopio, another entertainer with the group, added spice to the show with the Gerry and Mandy duo singing plus Yoyoy Villame, who makes people laugh at the first line of his every song.

The event, which was put on Friday and Saturday evenings at the Palace of Culture in Amman is a part of a wider tour which includes Dubai, Qatar, Kuwait, and Bahrain. The Middle East was chosen for the initial tour because of the large number of Filipinos working in the area.

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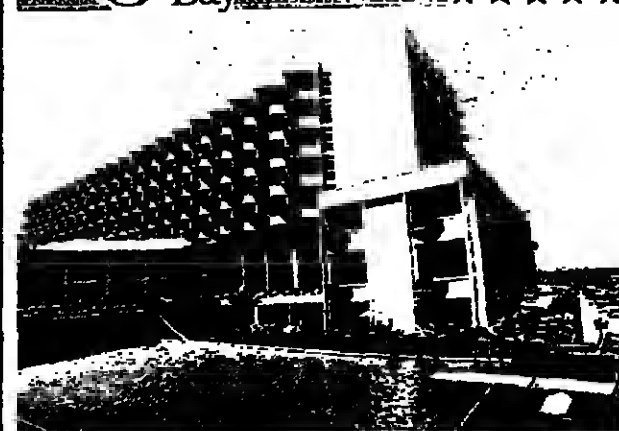
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## VIEW FROM AMERICA

## Self-interested U.S. serves Arabs better

SAN FRANCISCO — One of the curious things about the American economy is the fact that the media are talking about recovery within the U.S. while the dollar remains very strong on international currency markets. Stranger still is that interest rates remain high. When the dollar is strong and interest rates are high, it usually means the U.S. central bank (Federal Reserve Board) is trying to cool down an overheated economy. That was the case in 1969-70 when Mr. Nixon tried to restrain an inflation generated by the Vietnam war. And when he wanted to get the economy going again through "reflation," he devalued the dollar and got interest rates down. The present condition is a very strange one and has people throughout the world very concerned. The reasons are simple.

If the dollar remains strong and interest rates stay high, it means investors will invest their money in more money rather than in production. Why

risk money in producing something for a five per cent profit if money markets offer 10 per cent or more? And, especially, why work hard for short-term gains if one can make cheap and easy money by buying long-term government bonds which give one dazzlingly high rates of return, say 10 per cent and more?

Thus the American financial system acts as a gigantic vacuum cleaner sucking in money from all over the world. That means such money is not available as capital to go into production. So it is not surprising that even as the U.S. economy goes into recovery, economies in other countries remain caught in recession. This is particularly true in Western Europe.

But why has the domestic American economy recovered? Why is the same process of money chasing money not going on in the U.S.? It used to, until the beginning of this year. But then something changed. The U.S. government

began to practice some very clever policies of bringing some interest rates down but acting so as to keep others up. So interest rates for building a house or buying a car have come down within the U.S. Personal income, despite unemployment, has remained high in the U.S. So that means people do have money. They did not buy houses and cars in 1981 and 1982 because interest rates were high. Now they buy, not just because interest rates are lower, but because they fear inflation could reappear and interest rates could go up again. This is also true of furniture. These are big items in the economy. So when producers start producing more houses, cars, furniture, this has a big stimulative effect on the domestic economy. But it means much less for foreign economies. We import no houses and little furniture. We do import many cars, but most Americans still buy American cars. So what our government has done is to carry out policies

that absolutely benefit the U.S. first. We are trying to stimulate the U.S. economy, but at the same time we want to suck in all the dollars we can from abroad. One reason is to strengthen the dollar, which is the only real global currency. But another reason is that our mighty banks need vast amounts of money to keep lending to the many countries that need them. And it is not just development projects that need the money, but impoverished governments, already deep in debt, that must borrow more and more just to stay afloat. Our neighbor Mexico is a prime example.

Many people in other countries do not yet see the fundamental change that has come over the American government in the last years. The U.S. is no longer the grand and powerful "Uncle Sam" of the post-war years when we were ready to "help" the entire world. And we could help because we were so rich and wise and capable. Now that has changed.

The U.S. feels poorer and less capable, and the Reagan administration feels that the U.S. must act first in its own interests. In other words, we must do what other countries have been doing all the time. In the 19th century Western world, there was a word for this: "Enlightened self-interest." And, in practice, the "enlightened" was a myth. What counted was self-interest.

It is this new fundamental policy of self-interest that people in other countries must understand about the U.S. Our government is going to try to first get the U.S. economy moving again, and first it will fight with all its might on international money markets to get all it can. That way, so the Reagan people argue, the U.S. has a chance of once again becoming rich and powerful.

The angriest at this policy are the French and the Germans, but they at least understand what is happening. So do the Japanese. The Israelis

understand but are very worried because their power within the U.S. has depended so much on the U.S. being willing to support Israel against U.S. national interest. The Arab World should not be so worried because a U.S. acting in its own interests, however clumsy, is still better for them than a U.S. acting from high and lofty ideals, a situation that has always done damage to Arab peoples and nations.

My own sense, based on a fairly good knowledge of the Nixon administration, is that this new policy on the part of the U.S. government may, in the end, have quite good results, both economically and politically. I am not an admirer of the Reagan administration, yet judging from the records of two previous Republican Presidents (Eisenhower and Nixon), the chances are that for all the ignorant talk coming from Washington, the actions may, in the end, have much better long-term consequences.

## They gain, we pay

WHEN U.S. and Israeli officials say that the Washington visit of Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister, and Moshe Arens, the defence minister, had been a diplomatic success, there is no reason to disbelieve them. Israel has virtually got everything it wanted from the talks, while Washington is most probably pleased that Israel is happy.

Shamir and Arens went to the U.S. to explain to President Reagan that their government's decision to redeploy in Lebanon was final, and they got Washington to accept it. Never mind that the two ministers, or at least Shamir, did agree to state publicly that Israeli redeployment in Lebanon would be the first stage in a total withdrawal, because he made such a statement before he was even called to Washington. The concession, if it has any meaning at all however, has little practical effect since any further Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory would still be contingent on a parallel Syrian pullback from the Bekaa Valley and the north of Lebanon.

Shamir and Arens also seem to have convinced the Reagan administration that Damascus would not agree to withdraw its troops even if the best of American carrots were dangled in front of its nose. In that respect, Bud McFarlane, the new U.S. envoy to the region, should be coming to Damascus with withdrawal timetables from Lebanon, rather than with offers on the Golan Heights, according to each and every report on his Middle East tour of this week.

Assured of more economic and technical aid from the Americans following their visit, the two Israeli ministers should have one more cause to be further pleased with their U.S. trip. Neither the president nor his assistants nor anyone, Israeli or American, suggested to them during their stay in Washington that the Reagan plan for Middle East peace was still a viable option. And Shamir and Arens must have been indeed happy to see that the Reagan administration has finally given up hope of arranging a broad Middle East peace agreement.

For Israel then, the latest round of talks with the U.S. had been a ringing success.

All no doubt at the expense of the Arabs.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

## Al Ra'i: Building on mere words

BEFORE THE U.N. Security Council now is a draft resolution submitted by the Arab group condemning Israel's repressive policies in the occupied Arab territories. Jordan's U.N. Ambassador Abdullah Salah said that the events in Hebron and Israel's continued terrorist actions are aimed at the eviction of the Arabs from their land, and that all this is being done under the eyes of the world. We believe that a unified Arab political stance is now required to explain to the world the truth about the events in Hebron and to expose Israel's arbitrary measures. We do not want to see the Security Council used as a mere forum through which Arab delegates deliver fervent speeches, nor do we want to see the U.S. using its veto to stymie the Arab resolution condemning Israel's policies. The American veto constitutes a very strong barrier against all Arab attempts to gain a global condemnation of Israel's policies, and forms a sort of false political security for the Zionist state exactly in the same way as the American weapons and financial assistance constitute a strong barrier which protects Israel militarily and economically. Even if the U.S. does not resort to the veto and if Israel is condemned for its policies, the resolution will not mean anything unless the Arabs back it up with a unified political and military force directed at regaining their rights.

## Al Dustour: U.S. capitulates again

ISRAELI FOREIGN Minister Yitzhak Shamir Friday returned from a visit to the United States with American approval of Israel's redeployment plan in Lebanon. It seems that Israel's determination to carry out its plan forced the American administration to back track on its promises with regard to the issue. This is typical of numerous American actions in the past whenever the pressure is put on Washington by the Zionist lobby or by Israel's rulers. The Reagan administration, through its negotiations with Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens, and in talks with the Lebanese president had pretended that it is adhering firmly to its declared position of opposing Israel's plan for a re-deployment in Lebanon, and is insisting on a total withdrawal. But the Israelis have been able to force Mr. Reagan to renege on his promises and change his government's views.

The Israelis did better than even this by extracting from the Reagan administration promises for more military and financial assistance. These underhand American political dealings ought to prompt the Arabs to re-examine their position and re-assess their dependence on the United States and its initiatives for settling the crisis in Lebanon. They should realise that America lacks credibility and its policy leaves only frustration and failure in its trail.

## Sawt Al Shaab: Unity missing ingredient

THE ARABS have reached their lowest ebb, and have declined to a shameful level of disunity, weakness and despair. That is why they impotently resort to the forum of the United Nations and continuously seek the help of big or 'friendly' powers to save them from troubles caused by themselves or by the Zionist enemy. Other nations only look on at their Arabs with pity and they sometimes issue statements of condemnation or support (as the case might be) but without raising a finger to help their Arab 'friends'. We are not helping ourselves either on the contrary we are intent on perpetuating our internal differences, and encouraging warring factions in Lebanon and other parts of the Arab World.

We are continually being dismembered as we are bound with fear, frustration and apathy towards the events in the Middle East which threaten our own future and destiny. The superpowers wait for the prey to fall, so they can share it between them and divide the spoils. The big powers look down on us from an angle which only serves their own purposes and interests. They are not really interested in our progress and our destiny. The Security Council, which we are seeking for help, is dominated by America's veto and faced by a total Zionist disregard and disrespect for its resolutions. We only lack one thing: Unity of action and political strategy. If we have these, we can unify our ranks and point all our guns towards our common enemy.

## Kissinger strikes again

IT MIGHT have been arms control and should have been the Middle East. Instead it is the palpable dread of disaster in Central America that has impelled the Reagan administration to seek the help of Henry Kissinger.

If the former secretary of state is wanted to supply a sense of global perspective in two years of panic military responses, a lot of Reagan rhetoric and CIA plotting are going to have to be artfully buried. If, however, he is wanted mainly to polish up a failing policy, he will again provide only the verbal gloss for a destructive foreign venture.

It's long, long way from July to December, when Mr. Kissinger's commission is to give its report. To make the commission's deliberations meaningful, Mr. Reagan needs to put on hold any interventionist designs against Nicaragua or Cuba and any military plans that may involve more U.S. forces in El Salvador.

Mr. Kissinger cannot sell what Mr. Reagan has so plainly failed to sell. He can contribute only by redesigning the policies that have produced the president's desperation.

It is not just some communications failure that explains the lack of public support for Mr. Reagan's approaches to Central America. His show that most Americans do not even know whether he is backing the government in El Salvador or the insurgents in Nicaragua or vice versa. But

most also do not share the president's sense of peril, and the best-informed tend to be the most sceptical.

How does a leftist dictatorship in Nicaragua threaten the United States — and how much? Why, if that regime is not marked by Washington for overthrow, can it not be easily insulated from El Salvador's civil war? Why is "our" side in El Salvador incapable of the most elementary respect for human rights that would broaden its appeal and remove its reputation for corruption? Why, in any case, is this fixation with Central America diverting attention and resources from even more pressing crises in the Western Hemisphere, like the austerity now jeopardising a democratic transition in Brazil? To those doubts and fears the administration has responded mainly with slogans and disingenuous mumbles.

An extraordinary commission of citizens is at best a poor way of giving a reasoned answer. What is more, the failure to appoint to it some mighty doubters, like Senators Matthias or Moynihan, can only diminish its influence.

Still, Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic gifts are as outsize as his faults. And he understands the piranha ways of bureaucracy, perhaps too well. He needs no tutoring on his own vulnerability as a devious meddler against an elected leftist regime in Chile and as a coddler of Latin dictators. One must assume

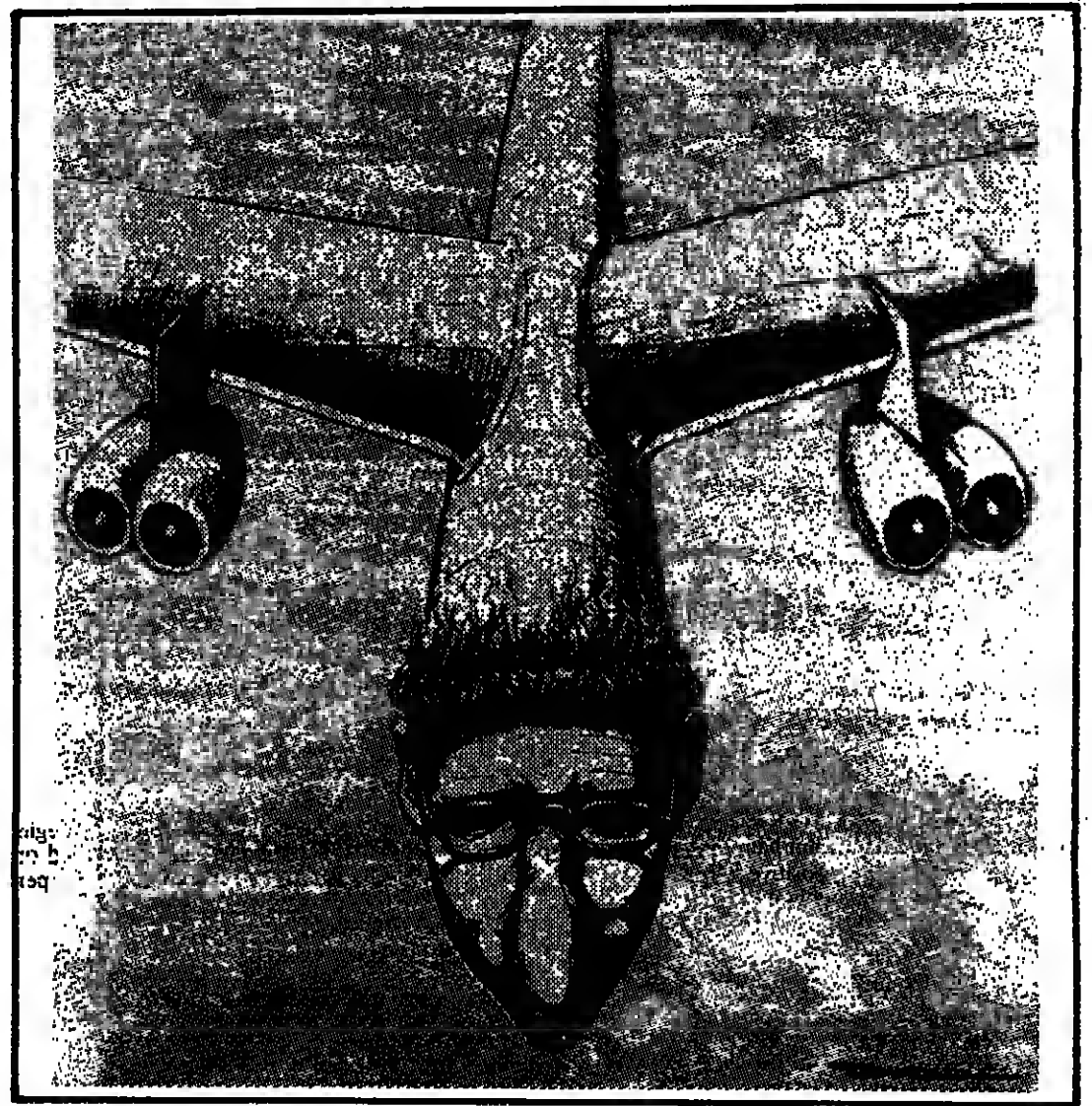
that he wants no suicide mission into history.

The prize in Central America is to locate the space for compromise before much more that is precious is lost. Blueprints for a Marshall Plan of aid will lead nowhere if the present martial plans are not put aside. Even the authors of those proposals smell their failure as they seek a 40-per cent increase for covert and overt military operations in Central America. Such an increase, an administration report concedes, "may be perceived as incremental escalation to stave off defeat for the time being, without any clear strategy for success — an awkward parallel with Vietnam."

The parallel is sinister as well as awkward. As Mr. Kissinger's appointment was announced, so were war games in the Caribbean, with the aim of showing that U.S. naval ships can blockade Nicaragua. When Senator Jackson proposed the idea of a commission on Central America, he pleaded for creativity to end a policy paralysis — not for a prestigious endorsement of incremental interventionism.

Given time and room to manoeuvre, Mr. Kissinger might still vindicate the arts of diplomacy. If that is not what the president wants, this commission is pointless and no place for honorable service.

—The New York Times



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## U.S.-Soviet Strategic Talks adjourn

By Sidney Weiland  
Reuter

LONDON — U.S.-Soviet Strategic Missile Talks are adjourning after mutual concessions that have raised slight hopes in an otherwise gloomy arms control scenario.

Parallel negotiations on European-based nuclear missiles broke for a summer recess two weeks ago, with both sides seemingly headed towards more rather than fewer weapons.

While U.S. officials label the Soviet stand in the Euro-missile talks "rigid and uncompromising", they acknowledge "positive moves" by Moscow in the strategic negotiations.

Although separate, both sets of talks are in Geneva and follow the same format, two months of hard bargaining, then a two-month break for reflection. The strategic talks, just to their second year, are due to adjourn next Tuesday.

The Reagan administration says a draft treaty tabled early in July demonstrated flexibility on key issues, while Soviet concessions were limited to "non-central areas."

Chief U.S. negotiator Edward Rowny, in a round of visits to NATO capitals, has told allied governments a strategic arms accord may be "theoretically possible" in about 12 months. This would be before U.S. presidential elections in November 1984.

But European diplomats said Mr. Rowny told them a major political push would probably be needed first, either at a U.S.-Soviet summit or in a similar high-level meeting.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko are expected to meet in Madrid in early September. But this may be too soon for a definitive new move.

NATO alliance officials believe Moscow will hold back in the strategic talks, which resume in October, until there is some progress in the 20-month-long negotiations on European missiles.

Many say this in turn is doubtful until the first of up to 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are deployed in Europe under a NATO modernisation programme set to begin next December.

Other officials predict a new Soviet move in the Euro-missile talks by autumn in a final attempt to block U.S. deployments.

The autumn Euro-round, starting on Sept. 6, will be the last before 41 U.S. missiles are sited in Britain, West Germany and Italy, in the NATO programme's initial phase.

The West says the plan can be halted only if the Soviet Union agrees to dismantle all its European-based SS-20 missiles.

Any agreement short of this, such as an "interim solution" offered by President Reagan in March, proposing cuts to equal levels, would mean at least some cruises, Pershings and SS-20s.

The U.S. proposal envisages a limit anywhere between 50 and 450 medium-range, land-based missiles on each side in Europe.

The Soviet Union says it will retaliate by putting new missiles into Eastern Europe if U.S. deployments go ahead.

Moscow has offered to scale down SS-20s in Europe to 162, to match British and French nuclear weapons which the West says are outside the scope of the Geneva negotiations.

In the strategic field, Mr. Reagan has altered U.S. proposals radically in an attempt to reduce warheads and to move both sides towards less menacing single-headed missiles.

According to Western sources, he has dropped demands for a ceiling of 850 land- and sea-based missiles on each side and will now accept about 1,200, closer to the 1,800 overall limit proposed by the Soviet Union, which also includes bombers.

He is ready to compromise on his target of 2,500 land-based warheads if total destructive power is significantly reduced. U.S. proposals aim to limit

Moscow's big multiple-warhead SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19 missiles, all capable of taking out America's land-based missiles in a first-strike attack.

Mr. Reagan has compromised also by agreeing to discuss bombers and slow-flying cruise missiles in a single strategic package instead of leaving these categories until a second phase.

The Soviet Union has abandoned efforts to limit the U.S. to four to six new submarines, and now calls for limits on cruises with a range of more than 600 kilometres instead of demanding an outright ban on this type. Western sources say.

Moscow has also revised its proposals to provide for multiple-warhead sub-limits: 680 inter-continental land-based missiles, 400 submarine-launched missiles, and 120 bombers.

But Western officials say this would hit hardest at the U.S. force of about 400 strategic bombers while allowing Moscow to keep most of nearly 800 heavier land-

based missiles.

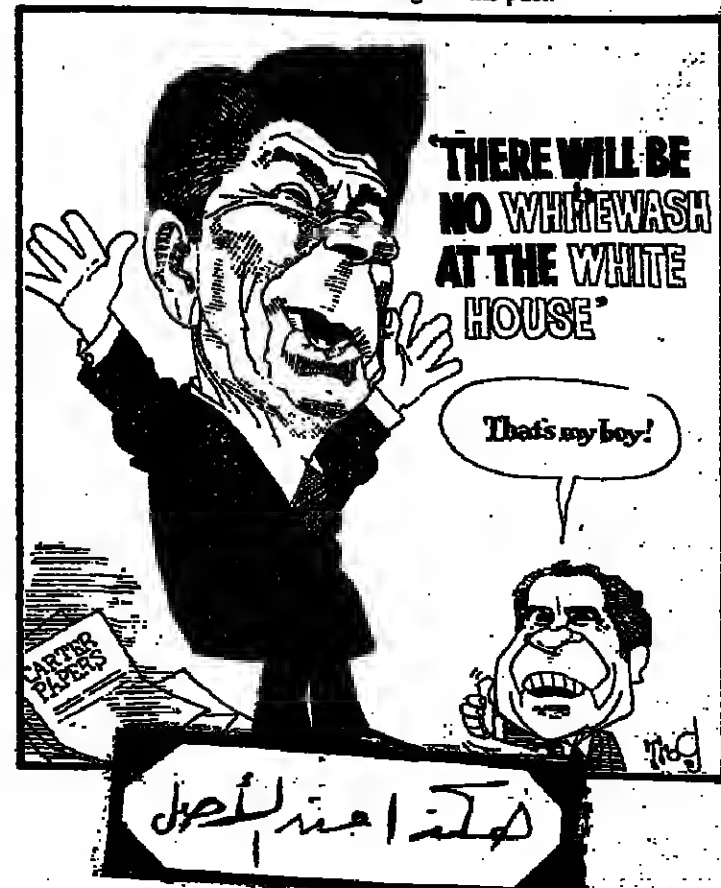
Despite continuing wide differences, U.S. negotiators report that Moscow is negotiating seriously on strategic arms — a judgment they withheld when discussing what has happened so far in the Euro-missile talks.

Since Mr. Reagan made new proposals in both sets of negotiations this year, Mr. Rowny and Euro-missile Negotiator Paul Nitze say they have more latitude to explore compromises.

Mr. Rowny has told NATO officials he is under orders from Mr. Reagan to examine all Soviet proposals carefully.

The U.S. is now doubtful of reaching a separate accord with the Soviet Union on confidence-building measures in advance of a full strategic arms treaty, Western sources say.

Soviet negotiators oppose a separate agreement and are biding time for advance notification of nuclear testing and for weapons "exclusion zones" to be put into a single arms pact.



## Unexpected austerity measures disappoint Zimbabwe socialists

By Rodney Pinder  
Reuter

HARARE — Zimbabwe's socialist government has been forced by world recession and two years of severe drought to adopt orthodox conservative economic policies which could endanger its political power base.

Presenting the country's fourth budget since independence to parliament, Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero admitted that the economy had been blown off course and that harsh austerity measures were required.

The economy grew at only two per cent in real terms last year compared with a planned target of eight per cent. Painting a grim picture of the immediate outlook, Mr. Chidzero forecast little, if any, expansion in the budget year 1983-84.

He conceded that the government's cherished three-year development plan, unveiled amidst fanfare last year as the foundation for a truly socialist society, had been thrown into disarray.

Two Zimbabwean banks have forecast that real gross national product will fall this year for the first time since 1978, necessitating a reshaping of government economic strategy.

Not only is the economy failing to meet its ambitious eight per cent annual average growth target, but the pattern of growth is the opposite to that intended.

The development plan projected growth of 8.4 per cent a year between 1982 and 1985 as against 6.5 per cent for services. But in 1982 material output — in manufacturing, agriculture, mining, construction, distribution and transport — fell by one per cent

while spending on non-productive education, health and public administration soared by more than 14 per cent.

The pattern is reflected in the \$2.8 billion budget itself with more than half of recurrent spending scheduled to take place in education, defence, health and home affairs, including the police. Capital spending in the public sector, seen as essential for growth, is being cut by 17 per cent to \$781 million.

Critics of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government accuse it of losing control on public spending, especially on social services, administration and defence. The next 12 months will be crucial for Mr. Mugabe and his finance minister. Political analysts say their reputations are on the line, not least amongst the hard-core leftists of their own ZANU-PF party.

If the tough, conservative budget fails to bring economic dividends in the coming year there will be no shortage of critics calling for strict adherence to Marxist-socialist principles strident in the bush when ZANU was a guerrilla force fighting white "capitalist" rule.

Both men need a rapid turnaround in Zimbabwe's economic misfortunes so that Mr. Chidzero can present a kinder budget in 1984 in the run-up to the first post-independence general election which must take place by February 1985.

Mr. Mugabe has pledged to go to the polls on the platform of making Zimbabwe a one-party ZANU-PF state.

Mr. Chidzero said Zimbabwe was on a ration on trial. The government is clearly in the dock with it.



# More American sympathy towards Arabs

By William C. Adams

Never before has any significant share of the public openly aligned themselves with the Arabs against Israel. Now, for the first time, three out of ten Americans say they sympathise more with the Arab nation than with Israel.

The change did not come overnight. Starting in 1977 and 1978, large numbers began to see Menachem Begin as intransigent and arrogant, to object to Begin's policies toward the West Bank, to develop some concern for the status of the Palestinians, and to listen to the arguments of moderate Arab leaders — most crucially, to Anwar Sadat.

By 1981 public attitudes had undergone some powerful revisions. The Middle East was no longer seen as David vs. Goliath, U.S. friend vs. U.S. enemies, good vs. evil. David was by then equipped with considerably more than a slingshot; a few key Arab states had become widely known as fairly pro-American; and the automatic presumption of Israeli virtue had vanished.

However, these and other changes had not diminished the fundamental, long-standing American loyalty to the state of Israel. Specific disappointments with Begin were divorced from the public's continuing commitment to Israel, as if Begin were temporary, while Israel's struggle against extremists bent on its annihilation was long-term and real. Although Begin suffered, in American eyes, from comparisons to Golda Meir or Anwar Sadat, he profited greatly from contrasts with Yasser Arafat or Muammar Qadhafi.

Just prior to the Israeli drive into southern Lebanon, I wrote that there was "no guarantee that objections to the Begin government will not eventually erode the broad support for Israel" and that there was an "unappreciated potential for volatility" in U.S. public opinion toward Israel and the Arabs. Four months later, distaste for Begin's government finally shattered the barrier that had served to keep the image of the state of Israel so highly positive and distinct from that of the prime minister and his regime.

This change should not be exaggerated. Americans have not embraced Yasser Arafat and dismissed Israel; there remains a potent emotional attraction to Israel. But something significant has happened. For five years, positive evaluations of Israel were immune to vicissitudes in negative reactions to Begin's policies. In August and September of 1982, however, one large share of the public began to hold Israel accountable for Begin, a new outlook that may

portend even greater changes in the future.

June 6 to Aug. 12

Preliminary American reactions to the limited operation in southern Lebanon were divided (40 per cent favoured, 35 per cent opposed). — Gallup, June 11-14. Later evaluations were much more censorious. By July, less than one-fourth said they approved the invasion, while one-half said they opposed it (Los Angeles Times, July 5-8; Gallup, July 23-26).

One further indication of the strength of the disapproval is shown by a Harris question which put the ultimate outcome in the best possible light.

If the conflict ends with all military powers — Israel, Syrian and PLO — finally getting out of Lebanon, do you think the Israeli move into Lebanon was justified or not? Because Americans so often judge policies (like Reaganomics) by their accomplishments, rather than by their techniques or theory, and because Americans overwhelmingly wanted to see the Lebanese "rule themselves" (Harris, July 18-22), one would expect this formulation to elicit strong contingent support for the "Israeli move". (Harris even avoided the tougher word "invasion").

Despite this highly favourable wording, in early July only 44 per cent would give approval, while 36 per cent still insisted the action was unjustified, and 20 per cent were not sure. By the first week in August, there was no longer a statistically significant plurality in Israel's corner, even with the happy-ending scenario; 43 per cent approved and 42 per cent had come to disapprove.

One of the key reasons for the reluctance to sanction the invasion seemed to be the belief that civilian casualties were out of proportion to the military threat to Israel. A steadily increasing share of the public agreed with the loaded assertion that "Israel was wrong to go to war and kill thousands of Lebanese civilians". Harris polls found that in the third week of June, 49 per cent agreed; in the second week of July, 52 per cent agreed; and by the first week in August, 63 per cent agreed and only 29 per cent disagreed.

More Americans were prepared to characterise the Israeli action as "aggressive" (42 per cent) than "defensive" (27 per cent) as early as the first week in July. By that time, people were skeptical about whether an expanded military effort would really solve anything. Only 17 per cent believed that "the serious losses suffered by the Palestinian forces will weaken a troublesome element in the area

and make (peace) agreements easier," and 48 per cent were afraid that peace talks would become more difficult, according to Harris data.

At the same time, there was no massive repudiation of Israel's action, and there was clearly support (57 per cent pro in both June and July Harris polls) for the initial Israeli aim of stopping PLO bases from "regularly shelling Israel". There was admiration for the "military skill Israel showed" (57 per cent).

A large segment of the U.S. public thought entry into Vietnam was a mistake, but, once involved, nevertheless preferred to escalate the effort in order to win. Likewise, it appears that many of those who said Israel should not have embarked on its northward drive also wanted to see the Israelis victorious. For example, only 24 per cent agreed that "the Israeli army should have attacked Lebanon to begin with." However, 46 per cent wanted Israel to "finish the job of pushing the PLO out of Lebanon," and 46 per cent wanted to see Israel stay on "until the Syrians agree to leave" Lebanon (Los Angeles Times, July 4-8).

Until the end of July and the beginning of August, reactions generally followed previous patterns in which the overall reputation of the nation of Israel escaped unscathed from skepticism toward particular Begin policies, even among the minority of Americans who most strongly objected to Begin's move. There was, in fact, an initial increase in the proportion of Americans saying they favoured Israel over the Arab nations. And, despite some disapproval of the invasion, Begin's own rating did not immediately suffer.

Americans were already divided in their attitudes toward Menachem Begin, and they remained so throughout most of the summer. Begin had never achieved the sort of personal popularity and rapport with Americans that was enjoyed by previous Israeli prime ministers. But neither was there an anti-Begin consensus.

One survey which provoked interest was a Los Angeles Times poll suggesting Begin's popularity rose sharply after the invasion. In January of 1982, the public was evenly divided into those with opinions favourable to Begin (33 per cent), unfavourable to Begin (34 per cent), and undecided or uninformed about him (33 per cent). By early July, those with favourable opinions constituted a full 50 per cent of the sample, with 29 per cent viewing Begin negatively.

Actually, much of the apparent boost for Begin was probably an

artifact of question order. The second poll inserted Yasser Arafat for evaluation immediately before Begin, with Begin benefiting immensely from the juxtaposition. But, if the shift was not entirely a fluke, it suggests that Begin's comparatively low-key style during the early summer may have paid off and that, as with Margaret Thatcher, there is some appeal to a victorious allied leader. In any event, Begin's ratings reaffirm that there was no revolution in American attitudes during Israel's march to the outskirts of Beirut.

Some analysts predicted that Yasser Arafat's appearances before network cameras would influence opinions during June and July. However, both Arafat and the PLO retained their highly negative images. Only 15 per cent had a favourable impression of Arafat and only 9 per cent had a favourable view of the PLO as of the first week in July (Los Angeles Times).

ABC News/Washington Post poll in late September found 59 per cent agreeing that the United States "should stop supplying Israel with military arms," while only 35 per cent disagreed. In the Gallup poll at that time, 50 per cent favoured suspending or reducing aid "in order to force a pullout of Israeli forces from Lebanon", 38 per cent opposed those sanctions. Also, for the first time in years, 30 per cent of American public has taken a more favourable attitude towards Arabs, the poll showed.

Yet, just as Americans continued to distinguish Begin from Israel, they continued to distinguish the PLO from the Palestinian people. A solid majority (60 per cent) clung to the idea that the PLO did not represent the Palestinian people (NBC/AP, Aug. 17), so that the negative image of the PLO did not extend to Palestinian civilians.

On balance, news during June and July seems to have intensified the complex and mixed public impressions of the Middle East which had evolved over the preceding five years. In this instance, America's ally took steps that were interpreted as courageous, skilful, and having some initial justification but that were simultaneously seen as overly aggressive and insensitive to civilian casualties — fighting against what was seen as a repugnant organisation which has terrorised, in the name of poor refugees who do deserve an improved status.

Because the enemy was the PLO, misgivings about Israel were held in check. Then came (1) the continued bombings of Beirut, (2) the scoring of Reagan's peace plan, and (3) the massacre at

Sabra and Shatila.

Aug. 12 to Sept. 24

Starting about mid-August, a succession of surveys revealed that objections had spread past specific Begin policies and had begun, for the first time, to hit opinions of Israel itself. Heavy media coverage of the Israeli bombardment of Beirut and the agony it inflicted also exploded a bomb on the image of Israel. Six out of ten Americans concluded Israel "used more force than was necessary" against the PLO in Beirut (ABC/Washington Post, Aug. 17).

By the middle of August, Gallup discovered the largest proportion giving an unfavourable opinion of Israel in almost twenty years of ratings — 36 per cent (up from 19 per cent in 1981). Those voicing favourable views fell from 75 to 56 per cent between 1981 and 1982. Previously, whatever

identified.

First, negative views toward Begin became much more widespread. Second there occurred the first major surge in the number of people who expressed outright sympathy for the Arabs in preference to Israel. Third, sentiment favouring strong U.S. pressure on Israel increased substantially.

No other Israeli prime minister ever came close to the negative ratings given Menachem Begin. An ABC News/Washington Post poll of Sept. 24-26 showed only 26 per cent holding a favourable opinion of Begin with 47 per cent unfavourable and the rest uncertain.

More critical was the new tendency to blame Israel for Begin's policies. Previously, there had been little correlation in attitudes toward Israel and attitudes toward Begin. (In fact, Israel's ratings had actually improved somewhat during the same 1977-1981 period of increased American apprehension about Begin's policies). But, starting in August, Israel's image dropped in tandem with Begin's.

Americans overwhelmingly concluded that Israel was now linked to — and injured by — Begin. A Gallup poll of Sept. 22-23 found that 70 per cent of all Americans surveyed believed "Begin's policies are hurting support for Israel in the United States". Jewish Americans were even more emphatic about Begin's damage: 78 per cent of those surveyed in Gallup's special large sample of Jews (Sept. 22-23) also agreed that "Begin's policies" hurt support for Israel in the United States.

Americans had resisted that linkage for five years, but it may be that Begin had been in power long enough that he no longer seemed "temporary". For years reporters had told Americans that Begin was popular in Israel. Throughout the summer of 1982, Americans were told repeatedly that Israelis overwhelmingly and enthusiastically approved Begin's offensive in Lebanon. By August and September, many Americans had stopped distinguishing Israel from Begin.

The most stunning product of the new linkage of Begin with Israel was an unprecedented surge in the number of Americans who aligned themselves with the Arabs in opposition to Israel. From the 1967 war until Begin came to power in 1977, the share of Americans who said they sympathised more with the Arabs stayed in the minuscule range of 3 to 8 per cent. Under Begin's tenure, the pro-Arab proportion had climbed into the teens but had never exceeded 18 per cent. As late as the third week in August, the Los Angeles Times poll pegged the pro-Arab share at 13 per cent; other August

polls showed 18 per cent as pro-Arab.

In late September all of that changed. Two major national polls conducted between Sept. 22 and 26 asked the same question: "In the Middle East situation, are your sympathies more with Israel or more with the Arab nations?" In both polls, nearly three out of every ten Americans surveyed sided with the Arabs over Israel. In the new Gallup poll, 28 per cent supported the Arabs. In the ABC News/Washington Post poll, 27 per cent were pro-Arab. The polls differed, however, on the proportions who identified with Israel.

The astonishing Gallup finding was that only 32 per cent said they favoured Israel. Given this survey's sampling error of 5 per cent, there was no statistically significant difference in the proportion favouring the Israeli and Arab sides — 32 vs. 28 per cent, respectively. The ABC News/Washington Post poll, on the other hand, showed a much smaller drop in support for Israel — 48 per cent, down from 55 per cent in March.

Some columnists have argued that the anti-Begin demonstrations and editorials in the wake of the Sabra and Shatila massacres ought to reestablish some distance between the image of Israel as a nation and the image of the current prime minister. Yet Americans who have made that link still see Begin in power with the apparent support of most of his countrymen. It seems unlikely that a few demonstrations will be sufficient to reconstruct the barrier protecting Israel's image from Begin's image.

In addition to the first significant realignment, September brought a newfound public willingness to punish Israel. In the past, Americans had usually resisted options such as cutting off aid, even when they objected to certain Begin policies. Again, the old logic was not to risk hurting the state of Israel because of problems with the current prime minister. This logic was increasingly rejected.

The ABC News/Washington Post poll in late September found 59 per cent agreeing that the United States "should stop supplying Israel with military arms," while only 35 per cent disagreed. In the Gallup poll at that time, 50 per cent favoured suspending or reducing aid "in order to force a pullout of Israeli forces from Lebanon", 38 per cent opposed those sanctions.

Again, it is important to remember that a plurality of Americans are still definitely concerned about Israel's fate and that there has been no complete turnaround in American attitudes.

Nevertheless, a plurality now say American foreign policy "leans too much in favour of Israel" (ABC News/Washington Post) and are willing to talk to the PLO (Gallup); only 9 per cent want to see the West Bank under full Israeli sovereignty (Gallup).

In 1977, Seymour Martin Lipset and William Schneider estimated that there was a hard core of 25 per cent of Israeli supporters in the American population and that the rest of the support was "soft" in varying degrees. Many of the recent findings give their view added credence. In late September, 26 per cent were favourable to Begin; 24 per cent of all Americans surveyed agreed that the "most appropriate role for American Jews" was to "support Israel's government regardless of the Israeli government's actions".

To a large degree, the hard-core supporters of Israel still represent what Lipset and Schneider called "the only 'veto group' in the American electorate concerned with the Middle East" because of the intensity of their commitment to Israel. Thus, although policy makers may feel a little less restraint, U.S. political dynamics may not immediately change as much as the poll shifts first suggest. Yet the strong champions of Israel are themselves acutely aware of the implications of a new opinion climate and the direction of current trends.

In September, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) wrote its friends:

The PLO and its supporters have chosen the battlefield — it is not Lebanon, although that is where the guns have been fired. The real battlefield is Washington D.C., and on the nightly news. For that is where the hearts and minds of the American people will be won. And that is where Israel's future may be determined.

Due to the Begin-Israel linkage, the hearts and minds of Americans are vulnerable to persuasion and events as never before. Altogether 81 per cent of the American public thought Israel bore at least partial responsibility for the massacre in Beirut — 49 per cent said "partial responsibility" and 32 per cent said "Israel is very much responsible" (Gallup). Only 8 per cent agreed with Begin that Israel bore no responsibility for the tragedy.

Yet fundamentally, the opinion changes of September were not so much because Americans had decided to hold Israel responsible for the Beirut massacres. The transformation started in August when many Americans decided the time had come to hold Israel responsible for Menachem Begin.

— Public Opinion

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## Kenyans dominate Budapest international athletics meet

Paul Narracott of Australia won the 200 metres but all other men's track events went to Americans. Mel Lattany took the 100 in the absence of world record-holder Calvin Smith and Ed Moses continued his long unbeaten sequence in the 400 metres hurdles.

## Vilas, Clero

The men's award went as expected to hurdler Moses, the Budapest crowd's eternal favourite. They started applauding before he reached the starting block and kept on right up to the end of a lap of honour after he had reeled off his customary victory in 48.50 seconds.

will join Udinese at their summer retreat in the mountains of northeast Italy and is expected to play in a friendly match on Sunday against Hajduk Split from neighbouring Yugoslavia.

The Italian Olympic Committee earlier this month overturned a ruling by the football federation that the transfer could not go ahead because it was made indirectly, through a London-based financial company. The reversal came just as Flamengo were about to tear up the contract.

Zico said on Friday the lengthy dispute had not tired him "because the problems were Udinese's. I waited for the question to sort itself out and now here I am."

# Soviet Litvinov going for gold and record

"I think it will be broken this summer even. I suppose it will most probably happen at the first World Athletics Championships

In May 1980, the young army officer set his first world record with a throw of 81.66 metres. But he had to be content with a silver medal at the Moscow Olympics two months later behind his friend and rival Yuri Sedvkh.

Although considered a near-certainty for gold in Athens, Litvinov arrived there seriously ill after losing six kilos as a result of food poisoning just one week before his departure.

He managed to win a bronze behind Sedykh and Igor Nikulin as the Soviet Union swept the medals.

The Spartakiad showed he is back to his best and ready next month to underline the Soviet Union's near monopoly in the event.

## Vilas, Clerc advance to singles quarterfinals

Clerc combined a blazing serve and volley game with angled groundstrokes that produced third and seventh game breaks in the opening set and a decisive final game break for the match. The straight-set victory was Clerc's 12th consecutive match triumph during which he has captured 24 of the last 25 sets.

**Tenth-seed Mel Purcell** of the U.S. beat Italy's **Claudio Panatta** 6-3, 3-6, 6-0 on a rain-soaked court. The 24-year-old Purcell made opportune rushes to net to produce seventh and ninth game

## Foreign stars add colour as Bundesliga cuts costs

About 30 foreign players from 11 countries will be under contract to the 18 Bundesliga clubs in the 1983/84 football season. Most come from Denmark. Lars Bastum and Allan Hansen of Den-

mark won championship medals with SV Hamburg last season. There are overseas stars too. They include Yasuhiko Okudera of Werder Bremen and Bumkun Cha of Eintracht Frankfurt, from

Apart from the transfer fees paid by Munich and Stuttgart the Bundesliga clubs seem determined to cut costs in the season ahead.

Gunter Netzer, manager of German league champions and European Cup-winners Hamburg, says the clubs have seen sense: "Pushing up transfer fees and players' earnings had to stop. I feel sure it will not be to the detriment of German soccer."

## Jaeger crushes Allen

Allen began the match with a good chance of reaching Sunday's final of the round-robin tournament having already beaten American Pam Shriver and Britain's Sue Barker.

superbly. She broke Allen in the 11th game and held serve in the 12th to take the first set and then raced away with the second in just under 30 minutes.

World number two Chris Evert Lloyd, beaten by West Germany's Sylvia Hanika on Friday, also found her touch to beat Australia's Wendy Turnbull in straight sets.

Lloyd will meet Shriver in the final. She swept aside Barker in emphatic style in a match which lasted less than an hour.

## Hamburg, Gremis to meet in World Club final

**BONN (R)** — European soccer champions Hamburg of West Germany are to meet their South American counterparts Gremio Porto Allegre of Brazil in the World Club Championship final in Tokyo, the West German sports

programme is clogged with mid-week fixtures.

Gremio won the Libertadores Cup to become South American champions this week when they beat current World Club Champions Penarol of Uruguay 3-2 on aggregate.

Previous world club finals in Tokyo have been played in December. But Hamburg's advertising manager Wolfgang Beyer said: "The only thing that's certain is that Tokyo is where we'll be playing."

## Ticket sales brisk for world athletics

**HELSINKI (R)** — Ticket sales for the inaugural World Athletics Championships, which open here in eight days time, have been going well, organisers said.

Nearly 50,000 people are expected to watch competition in the stadium, venue of the 1971 European Championships, every day. Temporary seating has been erected to accommodate them.

But up to 1.5 billion people in 140 countries are expected to watch the proceedings on television.


## Roberts-Spencer duel continues

**SILVERSTONE, England (R)** — Three times world champion Kenny Roberts of the U.S. gave his rivals due warning that he intends collecting title number four this year in Saturday's final practice for Sunday's British 500cc Motorcycle Grand Prix.

Roberts, champion from 1978-80, rode his Yamaha round the Silverstone circuit at an average speed of 192.70 kph to clock a time of one minute 28 seconds. 1.38 seconds quicker than world championship leader 'Fast' Freddie Spencer, also of the U.S.

The two Americans have dominated the current season and appear set for another private duel on Sunday.

Spencer, 21, from Louisiana, made a great start to his first full Grand Prix season when he rode his Honda to victory in the first three races and then finished first in two of the next four.



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## U.S. trade deficit shrinks

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. trade deficit narrowed to \$4.9 billion in June as American exports rose at their fastest pace in five years, the government said Friday.

Despite last month's unexpected improvement in trade, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said he was standing by his prediction that the United States would register a record \$65 to \$70 billion deficit for the year as a whole.

The strength of the U.S. dollar against other currencies has been pushing the trade deficit to ever-higher levels. In May it was \$6.9 billion, a record for one month.

But exports surged a surprising 9.3 per cent in June, the largest one-month rise since March 1978, with improved sales of aircraft, military vessels and agricultural products.

Imports of oil, particularly from

Mexico, fell in June.

"We no longer live in an inflationary climate where it pays to hold onto (oil) inventories and make money," commerce department economist Mr. Ago Ambre explained.

In a statement, Mr. Baldrige welcomed the rise in exports, but cautioned: "The dollar has been pushed up by our high interest rates which in turn are high because of the outsized federal budget deficit. If the dollar does not come down sharply, a still larger trade deficit is in store for 1984."

Meanwhile, there were further signs that the U.S. economic recovery will endure Friday as the government's monthly index of leading economic indicators showed a rise for the 10th consecutive month.

The index, designed to forecast future economic trends, rose one per cent in June.

This economic barometer has been rising steadily for a year, except for last August when it remained unchanged.

Mr. Martin Feldstein, the chief government economist, cited the report as further proof the recovery "is very much on track... but it is not speeding out of control."

Similarly, Mr. Baldrige said the index's performance over the past three months suggested the economy had achieved a growth pace that could last.

The rate of gain in the index slowed to 3.6 per cent during the second quarter. That compared with a 6.8 per cent rise in the first three months of the recovery, a robust pace that some economists feared would fizzle out.

## Mixed reception likely for EEC farm cut plans

BRUSSELS (R) — Proposals by the European Commission to curb the Common Market's farm subsidies and cut food imports will probably get a mixed reception from member states and the community's trading partners, diplomats said.

Official reaction was scant as governments were still studying the detailed proposals unveiled by Commission President Gaston Thorn Friday, after three days of what diplomats described as very difficult talks in the 14-man commission.

Under the proposals, designed to prevent rising farm costs pushing the 10-nation bloc into the red, the community would introduce taxes to discourage the overproduction of milk and reduce subsidies virtually across the board for its eight million farmers.

Diplomats said the proposals were still far from becoming community policy.

Some said they amounted to a "toothless package" likely to anger farmers who felt they were being singled out for punishment while failing to satisfy those seeing radical reform, such as Britain and West Germany.

The community summit conference in Stuttgart last month

asked the commission to propose ways of curbing the massive farm spending which has been rising faster than income. It threatens to bankrupt the community unless brought under control.

Commission President Gaston Thorn told a press conference Friday it was no longer possible to continue giving unlimited guarantees to farmers to produce unlimited quantities of food which can no longer be sold at home or abroad.

Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager said the proposals would cut \$2.25 to \$2.9 billion off what the community would otherwise spend on farming in each of the next three years.

Diplomats said this would stop the costs rising but would not cut them significantly.

It would not satisfy countries which want them reduced to well below this year's \$14.5 billion, about two thirds of total community spending.

The proposals do not include adequate provisions for preventing farm subsidies from getting out of control again, beyond giving finance minister a possible say in farm budgets, the diplomats said.

Diplomats said the proposals

could lead to difficulties within the commission, both with agricultural nations and with those seeking more radical solutions.

Both British commissioners and the one Irish representative voted against the proposals, as did Mr. Willem Haffkamp of West Germany, the commissioner in charge of the community's external relations, who favours freer access for community goods to other markets, they added.

Mr. Thorn said Friday food imports could not be allowed to continue unchecked when farmers were being asked to make sacrifices.

The U.S. in particular was expected to react strongly if the community restricted access to its markets. It has already warned that a full-scale trade war may develop.

Diplomats said the commission's proposals will form the basis of the community's financial reform negotiations due to be completed at a summit conference in Athens next December.

Member states have yet to present their own ideas.

A final package will be very difficult to work out and, even if agreed, it was unlikely to bear much resemblance to the commission's proposals, they added.

## IEA official criticises Western energy policies

PARIS (R) — Western industrialised countries are not doing enough to avoid another oil price crisis in the 1990s, according to a senior official of the International Energy Agency (IEA).

The IEA's annual review of energy policies and programmes of its 21 member nations published Friday said lower oil prices present both a danger and an opportunity.

But Mr. David Jones, head of the IEA's long-term cooperation and policy analysis division, commenting on the review said: "Personally, I feel the West is doing too little."

The report highlighted a sharp drop in investment to boost efficient use of energy and develop alternative supplies in IEA countries, which include all the

developing Western economies except France.

A large number of energy investments, including nuclear power plants and coal gasification plants, were cancelled or postponed indefinitely in 1982, though some of the projects are still economically viable, Mr. Jones said.

The review confirms two major trends in energy demand.

Total energy use rose more slowly after the first oil price shock in 1973 than before. Since the second oil price hike by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1979 energy use has declined.

Total oil use in the Western economies has declined since 1978 and is now lower than in 1973.

The decline in investment res-

ulting from economic recession and uncertainty about future energy trends has also hit energy conservation and efforts to switch to coal-firing from oil, the report said.

The IEA projections to 1995 for its three regions, North America, Europe and the Pacific show higher oil demand as economic activity picks up but still below the 1980 level.

Coal requirements are expected to increase in all three areas, and nuclear power's contribution to electricity requirements is expected to rise dramatically.

But on present estimates there are doubts about whether goals for increasing use of coal and nuclear power will be realised, Mr. Jones said.

## U.S., China reach accord on textiles

GENEVA (R) — The United States and China reached agreement early Saturday on a textile accord, official Chinese sources said.

The agreement in principle, which will be initiated later, came in the seventh round of negotiations and ends a long-simmering dispute which was affecting a wide range of Sino-U.S. trade relations.

The agreement was reached after a tough negotiating session which ended shortly before dawn, the sources said.

They added that a few minor details were still to be resolved but both sides agreed the pact could be ratified at a meeting later.

The textile pact will replace one that expired last December. When earlier talks in Peking and Washington failed, the United States imposed unilateral restrictions on textile imports from China and the Chinese in turn said they would not sign new contracts to buy American cotton, soybeans and synthetic fibres.

U.S. officials said they were under strong pressure from American textile industry interests to take a tough stand on limiting Chinese access to the market, but that the U.S. farming lobby was pressing for a quick end to the dispute.

Peking has not commented on the issue.

However, American farmers say they believe the textile wrangle has caused Chinese purchases of their grain to drop off.

A U.S. delegate later confirmed that agreement had been reached, saying: "It was a long, long session, but it was worth it."

Friday the U.S. ambassador to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Mr. Peter Murphy, said U.S. textile industry advisers accompanying Washington's delegation had walked out of the talks and returned to the United States.

## Poland's creditors agree to lift debt embargo

PARIS (R) — The U.S. has ended 18 months of opposition to helping Poland ease its debt burden and agreed in principle with other creditors to restart rescheduling talks, diplomatic sources said.

Other Western governments had been ready to resume talks on giving Poland longer to pay its overdue debt and the sources said the U.S. stance had strained the creditor group's unity to the limit.

Talks with Polish officials on rescheduling \$2.2 billion of debt due last year were halted in January 1982 when martial law was introduced in Poland.

When martial law ended a week ago it opened the way to restarting the talks, despite concern over how far it had changed the situation in Poland.

Poland owes about \$26 billion to the non-communist world, some \$17 billion of it to governments and the rest to commercial banks which have already given the Polish government seven more years to pay \$2.4 billion due in 1982.

## U.K. welcomes Brandt report but makes no new promises

LONDON (R) — Britain Friday stated its belief in the principle of interdependence between rich and poor nations but, in a report on the issue, made no new spending commitments.

The government welcomed a report last February by an independent expert commission led by former West German chancellor Mr. Willy Brandt, which called for urgent action to help developing countries and so revive the world economy.

Responding to the Brandt report, Britain said it would do all it could, within the limits of its res-

ources, to help poor countries revive their economies.

But a government report, presented to parliament and released Friday, repeated the shared view of Western nations that a long-term solution to Third World economic problems "lies in an end to the world recession and the resumption of sound lasting growth amongst the industrial countries."

It also stressed that "no amount of external support can solve a country's problems if its domestic policies stand in the way of economic growth."

The report said the government's policy of controlling public spending had to apply to Britain's aid programme, but added that Britain would make substantial aid, within its means.

Combined private and official aid, at 1.29 per cent of Gross National Product (GNP) last year, exceeded the United Nations target of one per cent.

Official development aid, for which the government accepts the U.N. target of 0.7 per cent of GNP, was 0.38 per cent of GNP in 1982, while aid to the least developed countries was 0.11 per cent of GNP against a U.N. target of 0.15 per cent.

The report's backing for the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and other international institutions was on known policy lines and fell far short of the Brandt Commission's call for radical reforms.

## Iran to raise oil price

ROTTERDAM (R) — Iran is to raise the price of its heavy crude oil by 20 cents a barrel to \$27.10 from Aug. 10, European spot market sources said Friday.

Iran, which exports 1.8 million barrels of oil daily, is the second biggest oil producer in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) after Saudi Arabia.

On Tuesday Venezuela announced that the price of its 19.0 API degree crudes would rise 39 cents to \$25.03 and its 10 API degree crudes by \$1.5 to \$19.90.

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Harris

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**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Amiot and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REDOO  
MIDIO  
BYRBAC  
RUINJY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SNARL DRAMA ACCESS HALVED  
Answer: What the guy who was "all feet" when he danced was when they sat down—ALL HANDS

### Peanuts

YOU GOT ANOTHER LETTER FROM MARCIE? IS SHE STILL LONELY?

SHE WANTS TO KNOW WHY I DIDN'T ANSWER HER LAST LETTER...

YOU DIDN'T ANSWER HER LETTER?!

I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO SAY...

I THINK I'M GOING TO KICK YOU! AND THEN I KNOW IT'S GOING TO FEEL SO GOOD, I'M GOING TO KICK YOU AGAIN!

### Mutt 'n' Jeff

WELL, LOOK, FELLAS... AS LONG AS YOU'RE HERE...

... WHY DON'T YOU STAY FOR DINNER?

HI-YER, ANDY.

HI-YER, ANDY.

HI-YER, TOM.

HI-YER, ERIC.

THIS IS A REAL FRIENDLY PUB.

EVERYBODY SPEAKS TO YOU—EVEN YOUR MUM-IN-LAW.

### THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sablin

**ACROSS**

1 Joshua  
5 Seated  
9 Saccharine  
14 Draft classification  
15 Tabu  
16 Analyze a sentence  
17 She makes her bread dancing?  
19 Rub out  
20 Garland  
21 Advertising light  
22 Dipped, in the kitchen  
23 Sea force  
25 Duck

**DOWN**

27 Orator's problem  
29 Connected  
33 She really moved to get scoops?  
37 Beverage  
38 Essayist  
39 T-shaped cross  
40 Unfettered  
41 "Norma—"  
42 Pedestrian  
43 cowboy  
46 Canadian province  
48 A Gardner  
49 Prima—  
51 Chemical compound

**Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:**

ALLEGHIAN SWAMP  
PERU THUMP EBBIE  
TATTLER HAMMILL CELL  
PANTHER HATTONS  
MURDER MAIN  
IMPATIENT OPHIDIOMAN  
VIOLATION AURICULAR  
ALLY ANTIPODITY  
THE QUINCE WINDIES  
ORATORIO GABRIEL  
HOW SIBERIA  
CREATION AMPLIFIER  
ARAB VERVE DIVUM  
LIE ELLIOT HILLIE  
APTS LORIE GLEN

55 — of the North  
58 Show relief  
60 Assn.  
61 Decorate  
62 Peggy (actress who reaps rewards?)  
64 Gay—  
65 Resound  
66 River to the Seine  
67 Equipped  
68 Sea bird  
69 Spar

22 Glittery fabric  
24 "Meah" man  
25 Good name  
28 Dose  
30 Stygian  
31 Robert—  
32 Buck  
33 One to look up to  
34 Spirit  
35 Eat carefully  
36 Skillet  
40 Skipped  
42 Sang in a way  
43 Chain part  
44 Squirm  
45 Pacific greeting  
47 Renee of the Ficks  
50 TV's Lou Grant  
52 Asia Minor district  
53 Attire  
54 Plumbed bird  
55 California valley  
56 Jewish month  
57 A Crosby  
59 — Instant (quickly)  
62 Copy  
63 Type type: abbr.

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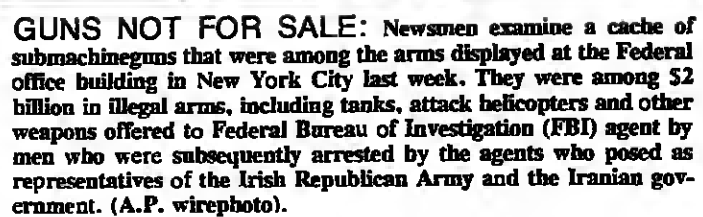


## Nicaragua reports attack by unidentified aircraft

Chamorro drew a parallel between the present crisis and U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965, saying that Washington planned similar action now.

“Remember that during the

The sharp attack echoed similar charges by the Reagan administration and contrasted with previous Costa Rican efforts to cooperate with neighbouring Nicaragua and reduce tension with its left-wing government.



## Master of Spanish film passes away in Mexico

## Master of Spanish film passes away in Mexico

meaning. Buñuel himself said none of them had yet realised that he and Dali diligently excluded scenes which could be said to mean anything.

'L'âge d'or', a strongly left-wing film, created an uproar when it was first shown in Paris. The

## Sri Lanka reimposes curfew to curb riots

Presidential elections were held in October when President Junius Jayewardene was re-elected for a second term. His government's

## Gandhi returns to Delhi for talks on Sri Lanka

## Colombian landslide death toll said up to 150

Rescue workers freed 19 injured people and recovered 23 bodies Friday night from the tonnes of mud that engulfed three bus-loads of construction workers and some 200 metres of road near the construction site of a highway interchange. The workers were hospitalized, the officials said.

roelectric dam in Cundinamarca the trapped workers.

He said: "To be on a set with him was a constant joy. He was, I think, a very underrated actor

## U.S. crimefighters focus on Japanese syndicate

They said the Yakuza, a mafia-type organisation, has more than 100,000 members, mostly in Japan. It also has a presence in the U.S. West Coast and in Hawaii, police said Friday.

Japan. Its "soldiers," or strong-arm enforcers often have one half of a little finger cut off as a sign of membership.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## 4 Belgians hurt in cafe shooting

**BRUSSELS (R)** — Four people were slightly wounded Saturday when a gunman opened fire at a village cafe in the Fourons area, a focus of tension between Flemish- and French-speaking Belgians. Police said the gunman escaped after firing 11 shots through the window of the cafe in Fouron-Le-Compte, hitting two men and two women customers. The cafe is frequented by French-speakers, who form a majority of the east Belgian commune's 4,000-strong population, although it is part of the Flemish administrative region.

## Maoist guerrillas burn tourist centre

LIMA (R) — Maoist guerrillas have set fire to the biggest tourist centre in the Andean province of Ayacucho, causing more than \$1 million worth of damage, police said Friday. They said a column of about 500 members of the Sendero Luminoso (shining path) group invaded the Lusiana Hacienda on Wednesday morning, overpowered the 100 or so people working there and set fire to the buildings. The Hacienda, 70 kilometres south of the provincial capital of Ayacucho, is reputed to be one of the most exclusive tourist resorts in the area.

## Spanish general allegedly arrested

MADRID (R) — The second-in-command of the army garrison in Spain's North African colony of Melilla has been arrested for "irregular conduct", a Spanish newspaper reported. A defence ministry spokesman said he could not confirm the arrest. The independent daily El Pais, quoting semi-official sources, said Gen. Juan Giraldez Davila, 61, had been placed under eight days' arrest by his commanding officer. This was for an unspecified offence relating to the July 18 anniversary of the start of the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War. Eight officers were sanctioned recently after the socialist government said it would not permit unrest in the armed forces.

## Wife saves husband from crazed bull

**LONDON (R) —** Farmer's wife Brenda Wigley saved her husband from a crazed bull by repeatedly ramming the animal with the family car. She went to the rescue in the family Volvo when she heard Howard Wigley's cries for help from a field in their central England farm and Belper, Derbyshire. "I must have rammed the bull 30 times," said Brenda, 46. When the bull turned its rage on the car her husband was able to scramble into the back seat and they drove off. Friday night Howard was critically ill in hospital.

## Chinese minister arrives in Bangkok

**BANGKOK (R)** — Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived Saturday for talks with Thai officials on matters of common concern including Kampuchea. Diplomatic sources said the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and a joint strategy to keep the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh government from the United Nations were key issues likely to dominate the discussions. After a brief rest, Mr. Wu was due to hold the first of two scheduled rounds of talks with Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila. On arrival from Pakistan for a three-day visit, his first to Thailand since taking office late last year, Mr. Wu said he hoped his talks with Siddhi would strengthen the already good relations between their countries.

## Manila drops major charges on German

**DAVAO, Philippines (R)** — The government has dropped charges of conspiracy to commit rebellion against a West German arrested in the southern Philippines last March, the provincial prosecutor said. Volker Schmidt, 41, from Hamburg, would be charged only with illegal possession of subversive literature, an offense carrying six months imprisonment on conviction, he said. Schmidt, described as a pastor and a freelance journalist, has been detained in a military stockade in Davao City.

## GOREN BRIDGE

# Chilean court backs politicians

two other prominent politicians as witnesses and then ordered their detention in solitary confinement on suspicion of being involved in the case.

## Actors pay tribute to Niven's 'talent and humour'

**UFO lawsuit dismissed**

## UFO lawsuit dismissed

The group's director, Larry Bryant, told a court Thursday a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum recently made public contained strong evidence the government was holding

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